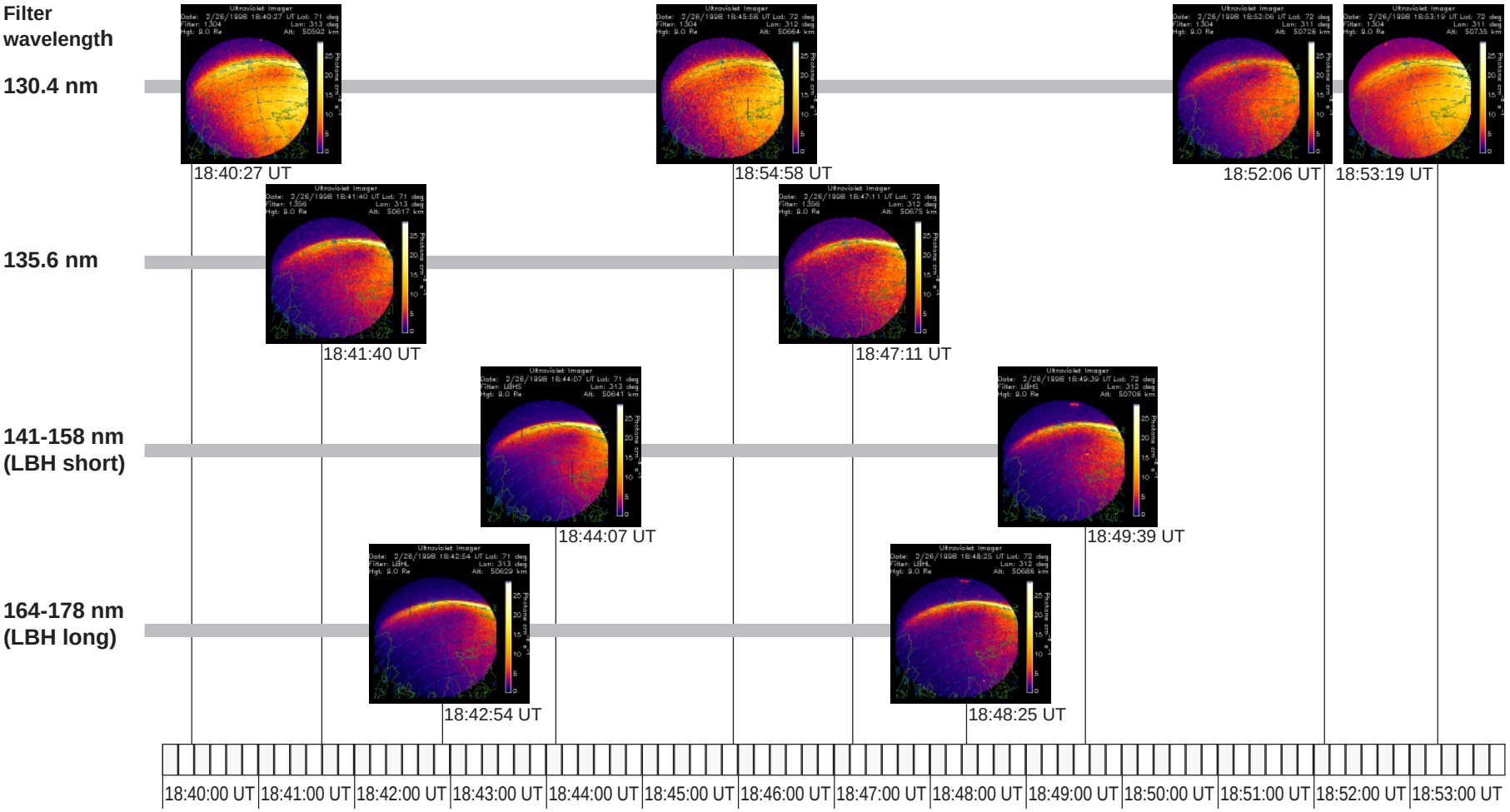
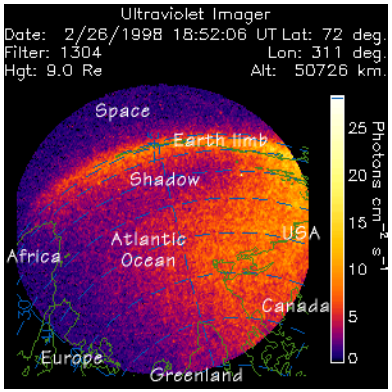
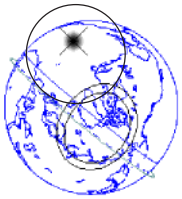




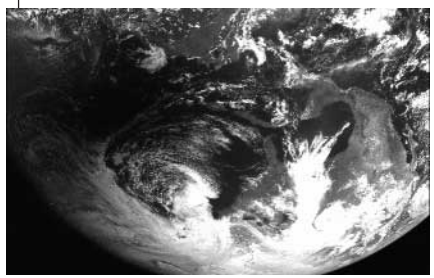
Note that the UVI images are presented upside down — north pointing down (right, with field of view indicated) — so the data annotations are readable. Note that the airglow is strong to the right (under sunlight) and fades to the east as the sun angle decreases toward sunset, and stops near the top at the Earth's limb.

Hgt = Height in Earth radii
Alt = Altitude in km
Lat and Lon = satellite position
Filter = wavelength in Angstroms (1Å = 10 nm)



University of Iowa drawing

GOES-8 image (north down) taken at 18:46 UT. The eclipse shadow is visible at left. Note that GOES-8 is at a different longitude from the Polar spacecraft..



Guide to using UVI images

This timeline depicts when Ultraviolet Imager (aboard Polar spacecraft) pictures were taken relative to each other and to one of the weather satellite images during the Feb. 26, 1998 eclipse. A composite of the best UVI eclipse images is available at the URL below. Please credit: NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center. For additional information, contact:

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http://science.msfc.nasa.gov/newhome/headlines/ast27feb98_1.htm